

# Missiskoui Standard.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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## P O E T R Y .

### A LAMENT FOR OLD TIMES.

'Tempora mutantur,' &c.  
Old times are changed, old manners gone,  
Scott truly sings, for we move on,  
Indeed, so quick's the march of mind,  
That all men (but policemen) find  
Themselves above their stations.

We marvel how our grandfathers thrived,  
Or they ever could have lived  
With minds so very narrow;  
Where are the little farmers now?  
Their sons were once sent off to plough,  
But now they go—to Harrow!

Where are the shepherds? Those of old  
Had some few letters for the fold,  
But were unlettered men;  
Quite altered in the present day,  
They let the sheep go all astray,  
And only mind—the pen.

The good old tradesmen, where are they?  
All counter marched! Our shops display  
A choice of foreign tongues,  
And not content with those we speak,  
They write up awful works in Greek,  
To exercise our lungs!

From oysters lofty thoughts now flow,  
Some times producing tales of 'Wo'!  
The offspring of the mews!  
While soldiers may be often seen  
Reflecting on a Magazine,  
Or talking of Reviews.

Now Magazines blow up the state,  
While penny tracts do penetrate  
This land of innovations;  
Untractable our peasants grow,  
Their minds are overstrong then'd so,  
By Weekly publications.

'Stand to your colours' was the cry,  
But now in every colony  
Our blisks seem changing too;  
And here, it truly may be said,  
Each little wight is now deep read,  
And every drab—a blue!

By Time's quick sands, while thus we steer,  
A pure bright star bath rises to cheer  
This dark and changing scene;  
Let his old glass be raised on high,  
While we lament no more, but cry—  
Long live our maiden Queen!

From Wilson's 'Tales of the Borders.'

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF PETER PATERSON.

(Concluded.)

The brave fellows silently knelt by the guns, glowing with impatience for the command to be given to open their fire upon the enemy. The Americans seemed nothing loath to meet them half way.

Like winged engines of death rushing to shower destruction on each other, the proud vessels came within gunshot. The American opened the first fire upon the frigate. Several shots had passed over her, and some of the crew were already wounded. Still no word escaped from the lips of the British commander. At length he spoke a word in the ear of the man at the helm, and the next moment the frigate was brought across the bow of the enemy. 'Now, my lads,' cried the captain, 'now give them it.' An earthquake seemed to burst at his words—the American was raked fore and aft, and the dead and dying, and limbs of the wounded, strewed her deck. The enemy quickly brought the vessel round—then followed the random gun, and anon the heavy broadsides were poured into each other. For an hour the action had continued, but victory or death seemed the determination of both parties. Both ships were crippled, and had become almost unmanageable, and in each, equal courage & seamanship were displayed. It was drawing towards nightfall, they became entangled, and the word 'to board!' was given by the commander of the frigate. Peter Paterson was the first man who, cutlass in hand, sprang upon the deck of the American. He seemed to possess a lion's strength, and more than a lion's ferocity. In a few minutes, four of the enemy had sunk beneath his weapon. 'On, my hearties!—follow Paterson!...cried an officer; 'Peter's a hero!' Fifty Englishmen were engaged hand to hand with the crew of the American; & for a time they gained ground; but they were opposed with a determination equal to their own, and, overpowered by a superiority of numbers, they were driven back and compelled to leap again into the frigate. At the moment his comrades were repulsed, Peter was engaged with the lieutenant of the American.—'Stop a minute!' shouted Peter, as he beheld

them driven back; 'keep your ground till I finish this fellow!' His request was made in vain, and he was left alone on the enemy's deck; but Peter could turn his back upon no man. 'I tell you between you and me now, friend,' said he to his antagonist. He had shivered the sword of the lieutenant by the hilt, when a Yankee seaman, armed with a crowbar, felled Peter to the deck.

Darkness came on and the vessels separated. The Americans were flinging their dead into the sea—they lifted the body of Peter. His hands moved—the supposed dead man groaned. They again placed him on the deck. He at length looked round in bewilderment. He raised himself on his side. 'I say, neighbours,' said he to the group around him, 'is this *our ship or yours?*' The Americans made merry at Peter's question.—'Well,' continued he, 'if it be yours, I can only tell you it was foul play that did it. It was a low, cowardly action, to fell a man behind his back; but come face to face, and twa at a time if ye like, and I'll clear the deck o' the whole ship's crew o' you.'

'You are a noble fellow,' said the lieutenant whom he had encountered, 'and if you will join our service, I guess your merit shan't be long without promotion.'

'What I cried Peter, 'raise my right hand against my ain country! Guidie gracious, sir! I wad sooner eat it as my next meal!'

In a few weeks the vessel put into Boston for repairs; and on her arrival, it was ascertained that peace had been concluded between the two countries. Peter found himself once more at liberty; but with liberty he found himself in a strange land, without a sixpence in his pocket....This was no enviable situation to be placed in, even in America, renowned as it is as the paradise of the unfortunate; and he was standing, on the second morning after his being put on shore, counting the picturesque islands which stud Boston harbour, for his breakfast, poor fellow, when a person accosted him....'Well, my lad, how is the new world using you?' Peter started round—it was his old adversary the lieutenant.

'A weel filled pocket, sir,' returned Peter, 'will make either the new world or the auld use you weel; and without that, I reckon your usage in either the one or the other wad be naething to mak a sang about.'

The lieutenant pulled out his purse—'I am not rich, Paterson,' said he, 'but, perhaps I can assist a brave man in need.'

Peter was prevailed upon to accept a few dollars. He knew that to return to Berwickshire was again to throw himself into the power of his prosecutor, and he communed with himself what to do. He could plough—he could manage a farm...he was master of all field work; and within a week, he engaged himself as a farm servant to a proprietor in the neighborhood of Charleston. He had small reason, however, to be in love with his new employment. Peter was proud and high minded, (in the English, not the American acceptance of the word,) and he found his master an imperious, avaricious, republican tyrant. The man's conduct ill accorded with his professions of universal liberty. His wish seemed to be, to level all down to his own standard, that he might the more easily trample on all beneath him. His incessant cry, from the rising of the sun until the setting, was, 'Work! work! and with an oath he again called upon his servants to 'work!' He treated them as beasts of burden. 'Work! hang ye, work! and a few oaths, seemed to be the principal words in the man's vocabulary. Peter had not been overtaken in the frigate...he had been his own master at Foxlaw...and when doing his utmost, he hated to hear those words everlastingly rung in his ear. But he had another cause for abhorring his employment; his master had a number of slaves on whom he wreaked the full measure of his cruelty.\* There was one, an old man in particular on whom he almost every day gratified his savagery. Peter had beheld the brutal treatment of the old negro till he could stand it no longer; and one day, when he was vainly imploring the man who called himself the owner of his flesh for mercy, Peter rushed forward, he seized the savage by the breast, and exclaimed—'Confound ye, sir, if I see ye strike that poor black creature again, I'll cleave ye to the chin.'

The slave owner trembled with rage. 'What I said he, 't's a fine thing, indeed, if we've wallowed the English for liberty, and after all, a man an't to have the liberty of wallowing his own neerer!'

\* The narrator of this interesting story, has, we think, made a most egregious blunder in alluding to the existence of slavery in Massachusetts in 1814: perhaps Charleston in South Carolina might be intended....ED. SHER. GAZ.



# Standard.

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other voyage, where my all was wrecked...and not only wrecked, but my little ones too—thy brothers & thy sisters, Ann ...to see them struck down one after another, and I hardly left wherewith to bury them...it is hard to bear, child!—and worse than all, to be knocked up like a useless hulk, and see thee and thy mother toiling and killing themselves for me...it is more than a father's heart can stand, Ann.'

'Nay, repine not, father,' said she; 'He who tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb, will not permit adversity to press on us more hardly than he gives us strength to endure it. Though we suffer poverty, our exertions keep us above want.'

The old woman turned aside her head and wept.

'True, dear,' added he, 'thy exertions keep us from charity; but those exertions of my child will not long be able to make...I see it...I feel it! And, oh, Ann, shall I see thee and thy mother inmates of a workhouse—shall I hear men call thy father, Bill Graham, the old pauper?'

The sweat broke upon the old man's brow from his excitement, his daughter strove to soothe him, and with an assumed playfulness, commenced singing Skinner's beautiful old song, beginning...

Oh, why should old age so much wound us,

Now, Peter Paterson had been several days in Liverpool, anxiously inquiring for Captain Graham, but without obtaining any information of him or of his daughter, or where they dwelt. Again and again he had wandered along the docks; and he was disconsolately passing up Sparling street when the loud revelry of the seamen in the boarding house attracted his attention. It reminded him of old associations; he paused for a moment, and glanced upon the house, and as the pealing laughter ceased, a low, a sweet voice, pouring forth a simple Scottish air, reached his ear. Peter now stood still. He listened... 'That voice!' he exclaimed audibly, and he shook as he spoke. He looked down towards the cellar—the ticket in the window caught his eye. He read the words, 'A Girl's School kept here, by A. GRAHAM.' 'I have found her!' he cried, clasping his hands together. He rushed down the few steps, he stood in the midst of them—'I have found her!' he repeated, as he entered. His voice fell like a sunbeam on the cheerless heart of the fair vocalist. 'Peter! my own!—she exclaimed, starting to her feet. She could not utter more; she would have fallen to the ground but Peter caught her in his arms.

I need not describe the scene that followed; that night they left the hotel which had served as a grave for their misfortunes. Within a week they had arrived at Foxlaw, and within a month old & young in the village danced at a joyful wedding. I may only add, that a few weeks after his marriage, Peter read in the papers an advertisement headed—UPSET PRICE GREATLY REDUCED...Desirable Property in the neighbourhood of Foxlaw, &c. It was the very farm now offered for sale of which Peter was to become the tenant some twelve years before, and was the remnant of the estates of the hopeful Laird Horslie; and Peter became the purchaser. The old skipper regained his wonted health and cheerfulness; and Betty Paterson lived to tell her grandchildren, 'she aye said their faither wad be a gentleman, and her words cam true.' Even the old schoolmaster, who had styled him Ne'er-do-well—Peter, said, he 'had aye predicted o' Mr. Peter, even when a callant, that he would turn out an extraordinary man.'

Affair of Honour.—On Monday the 24th July, six young ladies entered a fiacre at the Rue Royale Si Honore, Paris, and ordered the coachman to drive to the Bois de Vincennes. In addition to the fare agreed upon, the coachman received a handsome gratuity, which seems to have led him to believe that there must be some mystery in the proceedings of this feminine conclave. His suspicious were not unfounded. Madame Stephanie L—, furious against her ex-intimate friend, Madame Adele M—, who had abstracted her lover, had challenged her fortunate rival to mortal combat. The invitation had been accepted, and it was to settle this affair of honour that the two ladies, each accompanied by two seconds of her own sex, had repaired to the Bois de Vincennes. A pistol having been placed in the hands of each, the two rivals fired in turn. The murderous engines, however, had been loaded by inexperienced hands, and were discharged by hands equally unaccustomed to the arena of duelling. Neither of the fair combatants accordingly was hurt, and though they were themselves by no means desirous to retire from the affray, the seconds severally declared that their principles had done all that honour called for, and insisted upon withdrawing their women from the field....Naval and Military Gazette.—What next!

'Come, cheer up, dear father—do not give way to despondency—we shall see better times. Come, smile now, and I will sing your favorite song.'

'Heaven bless thee, my own sweet child! said the old man, while the tears trickled down his cheeks. 'Thou wilt sing to cheer me, wilt thou?...bless thee! bless thee! It is enough that, in my old age, I eat thy bread, my child!—sing not!—sing not!—there is no music now for thy father's heart.'

'Oh, speak not...think not thus,' she cried, tenderly; 'you make me sad too.'

'I would not make thee sad, love,' returned he, 'but it is hard...it is very hard—that, after cruising till I had made a fortune, as I may say, and after being anchored in safety, to be tempted to make an

(Concluded.)

Mr. Wm. Lyman in moving the second resolution remarked:—

That he intended to have made a few observations, but as the motion had only been put into his hands within the last hour he was not prepared to speak at length on the subject.

One thing however, attracts his mind forcibly—the marked difference of character between the persons engaged in the present mad and wicked contest, and those who figured in the old Colonies....For instance, who would think of comparing Washington with Gen. T. S. Brown? (a laugh) seriously he believed the leaders in the two contests actuated by the most opposite motives.

J. E. Mills, Esq. in moving the third resolution, addressed the meeting to the following effect:—

Mr. Chairman,...In presenting the resolution I hold in my hand; I intended to have accompanied it with a few remarks, but I have been so much occupied for the last few days, and my mind so disturbed by passing events, that I have been unable to collect my ideas. The thought that I must take arms to fight my friends, fills me with feelings that I cannot find words to express. I cannot but consider the Canadians as my friends. I have resided with them upwards of twenty years, during which time I have had constant intercourse with them, and I must say that I have always found them kind and hospitable. They are a confiding people. Being uneducated, they place implicit confidence in their Notaries, their Doctors, and their Lawyers. It is this that has led them astray. Political party men as in other countries, have for political effect, represented their grievances as insupportable, and these inhabitants, unlike those of England and the United States, have taken for granted all that is said of the wickedness and oppression of those in power, and although they cannot point out a single real grievance that oppresses them, some of them are so exasperated that they could butcher every man in power opposed to them in politics. The effect has been I have no doubt, very different from what the party intended. They have set a ball in motion which they cannot stop, and they must abide the consequence. The laws by which our lives and property are protected must be supported.

Mr. M. here read the resolution, and proceeded.

The clause in this resolution which says there exists no just cause of disaffection may be supposed by some to be a declaration there is no abuse in the administration of the Government in the Province, and that no reform is necessary; but this is not the idea intended to be conveyed. We do not deny that there have been injurious appointments, that there are many laws in force in this province, that we should like to have altered. We all have our peculiar views on every leading measure of Government. These views we do not intend to interfere with. Every man has a right to form his own political opinions, and to express them, provided they do not tend to subvert the government. The meaning of the sentence is, that there is no just cause for disaffection to her Majesty's Government...that none of our rights as British subjects have been invaded, but on the contrary that they have always been protected; that the British Government have always manifested an earnest desire to redress every grievance, and in fact, as I beg to repeat, that we have no just cause of disaffection to the British Government or the constitution of this province. The latter, I consider well adapted to the people of the country. It is my solemn conviction that a republican form of government would be the greatest curse that could be entailed on a country composed of a mixed population like that of this province. We have but to turn to countries of similar inhabitants, where it has been tried, to France, and to the different states in South America, to be convinced of it.

In moving the fourth resolution, J. T. Barrett, Esq. said:—

Mr. Chairman—I feel great pleasure in moving the resolution which I hold in my hand. I had intended to have made few observations upon it, but the sentiments it contain have been so beautifully illustrated and enforced by the gentleman who proposed the first resolution, that no arguments of mine are necessary to recommend it to the adoption of this meeting. I trust it will find an echo in the breast of every one here present.

Of the other gentlemen's remarks in moving and seconding their respective resolutions, we have not been able to procure a report.

Brockville, Nov. 30th.—A report is just now in circulation, supposed to be passed on a correct foundation, that a despatch has been forwarded by express to Col. M'Millan of one of the Bathurst Militia Regiment, and Messrs. H. & S. Jones of this place are to hold all their boats in readiness to take down volunteers, who in their descent are to avoid the Coteau and Lachine. (Recorder)

Cognall, Nov. 30th.—At a meeting of the Officers of the 2d Regiment of Stormont Militia, held at Osnabruck the 23rd day of November 1837, and called by Colonel the Honourable Philip Vankoughnet, for the express purpose of taking into consideration the present alarming state of Lower Canada.

Present:—Colonel, the Honourable P. Vankoughnet and other Officers.

Resolved.—That from the information received from Lower Canada, that Province is now in an actual state of Rebellion—it therefore becomes the duty of all who desire to remain under the fostering care of Great Britain—who prefer peace and happiness to war and bloodshed, to tender their services to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to march to Lower Canada whenever the Commander of the Forces shall think that the emergency of the case may require their aid in checking the Rebellion which has already so unhappily commenced.

Resolved.—That Colonel the Hon. Philip Vankoughnet be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and to Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. & G. C. H. Commander of the Forces.

At a meeting of the Loyal Inhabitants of Russelltown, held in the School House near the Messrs. Cantwell's store, on Monday, 4th December, 1837, for the purpose of forming a Volunteer Company, in consequence of the present alarming disturbances in the country, Major T. M. Gardner being called to the chair, the following Resolutions having been regularly moved and seconded, were carried unanimously.

Resolved 1. That in the present rebellious state of this province, it has become an imperative duty for the inhabitants of this part of the county of Beauharnois, to give expression both by word and action of their attachment to the British Constitution, under which they have enjoyed more rational freedom than exists in any other country on the face of the globe.

Resolved 2. That in consequence of the irritable state of feeling naturally caused by the uncertain and disputed state of titles in Russelltown, advantage has been taken by certain individuals to asperse the character for loyalty of the inhabitants, than which nothing can be more malicious or further from the truth.

Resolved 3. That subscription lists be immediately opened and circulated for the names of volunteers who may be willing to enrol themselves for six months' service along with the volunteers of Hinchinbrook, under the command of Colonel Davidson and Major Thomas M'Lay Gardner.

Resolved 4. That when filled up, the subscription lists shall be forwarded, thro' the hands of Major Gardner, to the proper authorities.

(Signed) THOS. M'LEAX GARDNER,  
Chairman.  
WM. STEEL, Secretary.

A very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Ormstown and Jamestown was held on the 6th instant. Matthias W. Harrison, Esquire, J. P. in the chair; when following strong resolutions were unanimously passed. The county of Beauharnois has ever been proverbial for the unswerving loyalty of its inhabitants, and our correspondent informs us that he believes thousand armed volunteers could be got from it if required.

Resolved 1. That it is the duty of every loyal subject to rally round the standard of his Queen and country, and lend all his energies in suppressing the present most unjustifiable rebellion, commenced at the instigation of certain perfidious traitors of the majority of the House of Assembly, who have succeeded by means of the grossest misrepresentation and falsehood, in stirring up the ignorant and credulous inhabitants in different parts of the country, to take up arms against our mild and truly benevolent government.

Resolved 2. That the revolutionary leaders are inviting to their standard, by promises of reward, hopes of plunder, and immunity from punishment, the assassin, the robber, and the vagrant from all quarters, and are holding out to these unprincipled allies amongst other inducements the bait of dividing amongst them the lands, &c., of the peaceably and well disposed classes of the community.

Resolved 3. That those patriots or apostles of liberty and equal rights, as they call themselves, have already commenced their infamous career in several parts of the country with robbing, murdering and insulting the loyal and well disposed inhabitants, not even excepting the clergy.

Resolved 4. That under the present alarming and agitated state of this province, we deem it absolutely necessary to invite together, and provide ourselves with arms for the preservation of the peace and protection of our lives, properties and political liberties, the last of which we consider as entirely dependent on the continuation of the connexion so happily existing between this province and the United Empire of Great Britain and Ireland, being convinced that a republican form of government in this country would inevitably place us under the absolute rule of a selfish and unprincipled set of demagogues as ever disgraced the name of legislators.

Martial Law.—There can be little doubt but that the power given to the Commander of the Forces to execute martial law in the District of Montreal will be acted upon so long as the resistance to civil authority continues.

This is the third time that we have had martial law in Canada, under the British Government; first, immediately after the conquest in 1759 and 1760, next during the American Revolutionary war in 1775-6 and now. Doubts have been entertained of the right of the Crown to enforce martial law in the Province. We presume, how-

ever, it would not be wise to question its legality where it is established. In point of fact it has been introduced by those who have now been nearly a month in arms against their Sovereign.

Martial Law in this Province, exercised by those who derive their authority from the British Crown, is not liable to the abuses with which it is accompanied in independent States; the South American Republics for example. We are dependent and so are those who govern us. They are responsible to the courts of law in England, where justice has been longer administered with purity and impartiality than in any other country, and where the highest of the King's subjects are liable to impeachment and trial before an independent and enlightened tribunal.

Caution....Misprision of treason, says one of the commentators on the Laws of England, consists in the bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without any degree of assent thereto; for any assent makes the party a principal traitor; as, indeed, the concealment, which was construed aiding and abetting, did, at the common law, in like manner as the knowledge of a plot against the State, and not revealing it, was a capital crime in Florence, and other States of Italy. But it is now enacted, by the Statute 1 and 2 Ph. & Mar. c. 10, that a bare concealment of treason shall be only held misprision. This concealment becomes criminal, if the party apprised of the treason does not as soon as conveniently may be, reveal it to some Judge of Assize, or Justice of the Peace. But if there be any probable circumstances of assent, as if one goes, to a treasonable meeting, knowing beforehand that a conspiracy is intended against the King; or, being in such company once by accident, and having heard such treasonable conspiracy, meets the same company again, and hears more of it, but conceals it; this is an implied assent in law, and makes the concealer guilty of actual high treason.—(4 Bl. Com. 120.)

Joseph Wilson O'Reilly, at Mascouche, within a league of Terrebonne, had his house entered on Thursday night last. (Previous to this he was obliged to retire to the bush till his wife would make a signal to him to return by putting a candle in the window, that the rebels had retired.) They then asked him to join with them, and on his refusing, they threatened to cut off his two hands by the elbows and burn his limbs gradually in the stove. One of their women who professed a friendship for O'Reilly, said that she would obtain his pardon if he would yet join. They stated to him, they were on their way to the camp at Grand Brûlé, and would immediately proceed to Montreal and put the Royalists to a similar death to that of the late Lieutenant Weir....The women seem to have caught their enthusiasm chiefly owing to the large quantity of dress they are promised on the taking of Montreal. He went about four miles on their way to Grand Brûlé, and then treated them, and said he would go in the advance and have assistance collected at the next tavern, a distance of one league; he then got off and proceeded without interruption till he came to the ferry at Isacore, and would not have got over had he not shown a letter which he stated was directed to Mr. Papineau or some of that 'worthy's' officers, which obtained him a free passage....Montreal Herald.

#### 400 DOLLARS REWARD.

Province of  
Lower Canada. } GOSFORD.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Archibald Earl of Gosford, Baron Worlington of Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice-Admiral of the same, and one of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

#### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by information upon oath, it appears that PIERRE PAUL DEMARAY, of St. John, in the County of Champlain, Notary Public; JOSEPH FRANCOIS DAVIGNON, of the same place; JULIEN GAGNON, of the County of L'Acadie; PIERRE AMIOT, of the County of Verchères; TIMOTHEE FRANCHERE, of Pointe-Olivier, in the County of Rouville, Merchant; LOUIS PERRAULT, of the City & County of Montreal; ALPHONSE GAUVIN, LOUIS GAUTHIER and RODOLPHE DESRIVIERES, of the City and County of Montreal, are severally and respectively charged with the crime of High Treason. And whereas the said above named individuals have withdrawn themselves severally and respectively from their respective usual places of resort, and there is reason to believe that they have severally and respectively fled from justice. And whereas it is expedient and necessary for the due administration of justice, and for the security of her Majesty's Government, that so great an offence should not remain unpunished. Now therefore know ye, that I the said Archibald, Earl of Gosford, by the advice of her Majesty's Executive Council of this Province, have thought fit to issue this proclamation. And I do hereby require and command all her Majesty's loving subjects in this province, to discover, take, and apprehend the said

Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph Francois Davignon, Julien Gagnon, Pierre Amiot, Timothee Franchere, Louis Perrault, Alphonse Gauvin, Louis Gauthier and Rodolphe Desrivieres, and each of them, before a Justice assigned to keep the peace, or Chief Magistrate, in either of the cities of Quebec or Montreal, who is hereby required to commit them or any of them so apprehended, to the Gaol of the district in which they or each of them may be apprehended, there to remain until they and each of them be thence delivered in due course of Law. And I do command all Justices of the Peace, Constables and peace Officers, to give their aid and assistance to apprehend the said Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph Francois Davignon, Julien Gagnon, Pierre Amiot, Timothee Franchere, Louis Perrault, Alphonse Gauvin, Louis Gauthier and Rodolphe Desrivieres, and each of them, before such Justices assigned to keep the peace, or Magistrate as aforesaid, I do hereby offer A REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, current money of this Province, to whomsoever shall so apprehend any one of the said abovenamed individuals, and deliver them up to justice.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By his Excellency's Command,  
D. DALY,  
Secy. of the Province.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We do not recollect any circumstance which has occasioned a greater sensation in the public mind, or more general sympathy, than the untimely fate of the late Lieut. Weir, of the 32d Regt. While a captive in the hands of a band of rebels against Government and the laws of their country, this young and promising officer was basely assassinated, contrary to every principle of the laws of nations, and the rules of warfare, both civil and general. The malignancy of the murderers was even carried so far, as to deny the common rights of sepulture to the body of their victim, which was brutally thrown upon the banks of a river, without one particle of kindred earth to cover it. Such an act of barbarism is almost unparalleled among civilized men; and it will reflect everlasting disgrace upon the country where it was perpetrated. But the mangy remains of Lieut. Weir were not permitted to disappear from among his late associates and friends unhonored and unmourned.

His body having been brought to town from St. Denis, two o'clock yesterday afternoon was appointed for the funeral, with Military honors; and we may at once say that Montreal never witnessed so solemn and imposing a spectacle, there being at least eight thousand persons present, to pay the last sad tribute of respect to a gallant and deserving officer. At one o'clock, every shop and public office in town was closed, in melancholy compliment to the occasion, and as a mark of the detestation in which the manner of Lieut. Weir's death was held by every loyal and well-disposed mind. From that hour till two, crowds were seen in every street, proceeding in funeral pace to the late quarters of the deceased near the barracks; while the different volunteer companies and regiments met at their respective places of rendezvous, in order to march to the house where the body lay, to take up their station in the procession. This gave a truly military aspect to the town; and a stranger might be induced to believe, what, indeed is nearly the fact, that Montreal was a city of soldiers.—On approaching the late residence of the deceased, we found the lane leading to it from St. Paul Street lined on either side by a large party of the 32d Regt., resting on their arms reversed....that most solemn of all military positions. Through this party the procession moved off, in nearly the following order:—A firing party proceeded in advance, having their arms reversed. The bands of the 32d Regiment and the Royals then followed, playing the usual mournful music on similar occasions. Next proceeded the hearse; the cap, sword, sash and belt of the deceased being on the coffin, the sight of which excited throughout the spectators emotions of the most melancholy description. The hearse was preceded by the Reverend Mr. Esson, the officiating clergyman, in his robes; and followed by Sir John Colborne, the commander of the Forces, by Col. Maitland, Col. Eden, Col. Gore, and the other Staff Officers of his Excellency. These were followed by the Legislative Councilors in town, the Magistrates, and an immense concourse of such of the inhabitants as did not bear arms, among whom we were happy to perceive a number of respectable Canadians.

After the civilians, the various military corps of the city moved. The first of the Volunteer Brigade, under the command of Lieut. Colonel M'Cord, consisting of the Rifles, under Major Griffin, and the Artillery under Major Boston. The Volunteer Cavalry, under Major David, belonging to the same brigade, were preceded by the Queen's Light Dragoons, under Capt. W. Jones—a new and highly efficient body of men. Both bodies of cavalry were on foot. The Montreal Light Infantry, under Lieut. Col. Benjamin Holmes, who has succeeded Col. Guy, now Major of the Volunteer Militia followed. Then came the troops in garrison not on duty. The whole procession proceeded down the Quebec Suburbs, between the opened ranks of the Volunteer companies of the wards, which, after it had passed, followed in the rear. An idea may be formed of the concourse of persons assembled on this mournful occasion, by stating, that the road from Quebec Suburbs to the burying-ground, which is half a mile in length, was occupied by one living mass of men; and no one could get admittance to the burying ground, except those who immediately followed the hearse. Mr. Esson performed the funeral service in very solemn and affecting language, appropriate to the occasion; and the firing party having performed their duty to the remains of their lamented officer, the procession returned home with sad reflections at the fate of a young man, who, a few days before, was full of military zeal and ardor.

For the Mississoui Standard.

#### THE FIRE SIDE—No. 53.

Our position is undoubtedly trying, but yet there is no reason why we should despair. This part of our Lord's vineyard contains, we earnestly trust, a goodly number of the faithful followers of Jesus Christ.

To them all, of every description, I confidently address myself, without any allusion to parties in the Church which the Son of God has purchased with his blood. By profession, at least, you are men and women of prayer. Your God is both the hearer and answerer of prayer. That God does not willingly afflict the children of men. When he does, there is just cause, for all the judgments, whether public or private, that he sends. Knowing that many causes exist which displease a Holy God, they ought to be to us a matter of deep contrition, earnest prayer, and supplication at the throne of grace. You have seen, in my last, as laid before you from the Book of Jonah, the effect of even the heathen's prayer. The Holy Bible, given to us by the Spirit of inspiration, contains innumerable instances of the regard which Almighty God has ever had to the contrition and prayers of his people in every time of need. We acknowledge that, for our lukewarmness, carelessness, and love of the world we deserve punishment. But for our encouragement, and consolation, we know, that if ten righteous persons had been found in Sodom, God would have averted his fierce wrath from the city in answer to the prayers of Abraham. May we not hope that, though we have not such as Abraham, we have, nevertheless, in the land, a goodly number of devout, praying people? I trust we have. You can do good at the throne of grace. A praying people may be severely tried, but all history, sacred and profane, shews that they have the Lord for their God, and that he makes their cause his own. Look then up to the hill whence cometh our aid. The hearts of all men are in the hands of our God. He can say to the raging of the people, let it be ever so furious, 'hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther.' Who knows but that in a short time, he will put a stop to the effusion of human blood, and make the inhabitants of the land to unite in the bonds and offices of peace!

You are of that 'household of faith,' against which 'the gates of hell shall not prevail,'—of those to whom it is promised, 'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee,'—of those who should feel your obligation not to fear what man, whose breath is in his nostrils, can do;—of those who are especially called 'the salt of the earth,' and for whose sake the world is preserved. You can, little as ye may be thought of by the mere worldly man, do much good. At the throne of grace often is your place. There cry mightily to God, for his mercy...for the restoration of peace and tranquility in the land, whose good and prosperity you are always bound to seek—for the safety of your people who hazard their lives, who suffer all manner of hardship, in defence of all that we hold dear on this side the grave. An army of this description, of devout men, women and children, in earnest prayer and supplication to Almighty God may, to the enemy, be 'terrible as an army with banners.' 'The bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed,' because the Lord Jehovah was in 'the midst of the bush.' Yea God is amongst his people—they shall not be moved—'God shall help them, and that

right early. Whenever two or three are to unite in faithful prayer, he will bless them. Remember what your God did at the red-Sea....Remember the God of Daniel, of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. He is the same God still and forever. To his people he still says, 'Fear not; for I am with thee, be not dismayed, for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee.' Trust ye in the Lord forever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength. Honor the Lord by your faithful prayers and humble confidence, and your deliverance will come in good time. 'For the Lord hath comforted his people, and will have mercy upon his afflicted.'

'Our God, our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come,  
Be still our guard while troubles last  
And our eternal home.'

J. R.

#### MISSISKOUY STANDARD.

FREIGHTSBURG, DEC. 19, 1837

Through every part of the Eastern Townships, not only those east of Missiskoui Bay, but those also between the Richelieu and St. Regis, the loyal subjects of her Majesty are taking every step, and adopting every measure in their power, with the greatest alacrity, for the defence of our threatened liberty, our Constitution, our lives, our Laws and our homes.

The people on the River St. Francis, according to the latest accounts, as far up as Sherbrooke, have adopted measures under the direction of Col. Heriot, to raise volunteer companies. Three companies, consisting of 100 men each, were in course of being filled, before the Colonel had reached Sherbrooke, where another was no sooner proposed than it was agreed to. The doings between Lake Memphremagog and Missiskoui Bay, are already known.

In Glengary, Upper Canada, 600, less only 30, had declared their readiness to march for the assistance of their fellow-subjects to suppress rebellion. Every one knows them to be brave men, loyal and true.

The movements that are now in progress through the whole of English Lower Canada, and in the country parts, among the yeomanry, the owners and cultivators of the soil, must convince all men that no such movement could be made, unless our liberties, the dearest rights of freemen, were in jeopardy by the machinations of men who are endeavouring to establish the despotism of the dark ages, under the name of liberty. Can it be that the ignorant followers of a man who never yet exhibited in his character, a single trait of generous principle, or enlightened policy, could give lessons to the sons of Britons, on any matter connected with an enlightened government? In opposing them, our cause is the most just. It is in defence of every rational principle, privilege and right that we have inherited from our ancestors. It is in defence of our lives, and those of our wives and children, our property and our homes. Bouchette told no more than the feelings that prevail among the misguided party. If any one is yet riding on the fence, with a view to be ready to fall on the stronger side, when the critical moment comes, let such know that their wisdom is despicable; for our deliverance will come, we trust, without any manner of doubt. Our cause is just. Those who maintain it, have no guilt, or misgivings, on their conscience. On that account they will be bold as lions. They may meet with reverses, but they will learn by experience, and the just Governor of the world will not leave the defenders of a just cause to be crushed.

#### [COMMUNICATED.]

There are some circumstances connected with the affair at Moore's Corner, on the 6th instant, which deserve to be recorded, as demonstrating the enthusiasm and devotion to country, that exist among all classes of her Majesty's subjects on the borders.

We did not think it prudent to state last week, that the party raised here to proceed to Missiskoui Bay, on the morning of the engagement, was organised in order to escort several hundred stand of arms, intended for the volunteers of Shefford, under Colonel Knowlton. Our reason was, that, when writing the article, we had not ascertained that the arms had reached their destination; and, although we entertained not even a remote apprehension as to their safety, we deemed it prudent not to publish the fact, until we had positive information of their arrival.

We now state the satisfaction, with which we beheld the ready sacrifice of time, and the gratuitous supply of horses & wagons, yielded by the loyalists of Shefford. Esquire, came in person with Dr. Wol-

to enable their fellow supporters of the glorious cause to procure their arms.

With still more satisfaction we perceived the ardent spirit, infused into the men of Missiskoui, as express on express informed them of their near approach to danger. The last information received on the road, was that firing had been heard on the opposite side of the lake from the Bay village. The stake being one of immense importance, it was at once determined to forsake the wagons and horses, and, by striking through the woods, to get sooner to the assistance of our friends. The party was but indifferently armed with fowling pieces and pistols, but firmly resolved to push through all opposition, in order to reach the muskets, or perish in the attempt.

Fortunately, however, the firing, which had been supposed from the distance to be considerable, proved to be signals of their safe arrival at different points on the road.

During the absence of the escort in the woods, scouts had come to the village, with the news of the Swanton robbers having left their den, threatening vengeance against St. Armand. Nothing, at this moment, could equal the mingled feelings of mortification and anxiety, in the minds of the few remaining in the village as a guard —mortification, because we were destitute of men and arms to meet the robbers, and anxiety for the arrival of our friends.

At no period of our life have we hailed with more joy the appearance of the banner of our country, than we did that day, on seeing it emerge from the woods at the head of the Bay. Immediately on their arrival, the cases containing the muskets, were broken open, the light fowling pieces thrown aside, muskets were seized, ball-cartridge served out, and again the loyalists were on the march to meet the foe. The rest of the story has been told; but we are sorry that the papers of Montreal have omitted to couple the Rouville Volunteers with those of Missiskoui.

We must now warn the undisciplined yeomen, that, should a like occasion offer, they must restrain their impetuosity, until a fair chance is given for the fire of all to take effect. We know that it is difficult to prevent the fingers from pulling the trigger, when a rebel stands within range; but it must be done. Had the van of the loyalists waited only a few minutes longer, at Moore's corner, the loss to the rebels might have palled the cravings even of that blood-thirsty monster R. S. M. Bouchette, if any thing less than the blood of helpless women and more helpless children, could satiate his appetite.

Next morning, the eastern loyalists took up their line of march for home, and, as they passed, they were hailed with the heartfelt greetings of those wives and children, whose lives the savage robbers had threatened. At many doors along the road, tables were spread with refreshments for those who had so gallantly displayed their loyalty to their youthful Sovereign.

Col. Knowlton, having joined the party early in the morning, took leave of them at Freightsbury in a neat speech. The gallant Col. expressed his fears, that they would not receive in public those thanks, which he had offered to many of them in private, and which had been refused on the ground, that they had done simply what conscience told them was their duty. Still he felt himself impelled to express his acknowledgements for the signal service they and their associates had rendered to the county of Shefford, by their ready aid in bringing on the arms, and to their Sovereign and country, by so effectually using them. He ventured to promise, in the name of that county, that, should circumstances occur, they would not find it backward to reciprocate their kindness, and to emulate their noble example. He gloried in having had such an opportunity of experiencing, that the spirit of mutual kindness and of determination to sacrifice private interest for public good, so strongly actuated them,—the only spirit, as the Col. remarked, that should actuate a loyalist at the present juncture.

Cheers having then been given for the Queen, for Sir John Colborne and his brave troops, the little band separated to rest after being fatigued by a harassing march and want of sleep.

Last Friday evening an express came from the East to this village, to get ready a strong guard with sleighs, &c., to relieve a detachment from Shefford county, which would arrive in the course of two hours. Guards were instantly ordered under arms, horses were harnessed, and in the course of two hours, Samuel Wood, of Farnham, Esquire, came in person with Dr. Wol-

fred Nelson, as a prisoner. The Dr. was extremely haggard in appearance, having been in the woods for nine days, accompanied by an Indian guide and a French Canadian. After resting a short time the party proceeded to Montreal.

T. S. Brown has succeeded in making his escape. He called on the refugees at Highgate, but, it is said, so disgusted are they with his cowardly conduct, that they would not speak to him.

Sir John Colborne left Montreal on Wednesday last with 1800 or 2000 men, for St. Eustache and Grand Brule. A body of 1100 men had moved down from Carillon to intercept the fugitive rebels, when the latter should be defeated. The village of St Eustache is burned. The attack was begun at a quarter past 12, and by 4 o'clock the enemy were defeated with the supposed loss of 150 killed and 200 prisoners.

Nothing certain was known on Friday last except the burning of the village and the defeat of the rebels. The ice opposite the village had been cut by the rebels, so that the troops were obliged to cross three miles below, where the ice was good. The convent, the church, the houses of Messrs. Scott & Chenier, were all burned; it is said, on the authority of prisoners, that many were burned in those buildings.

A rebellion has broken out, near Toronto in Upper Canada, under W. L. MacKenzie. Sir F. B. Head, with his usual promptitude, called out and armed the militia. Volunteers poured into Toronto from all quarters. An engagement took place on the 8th, in which the rascals were routed with considerable loss. The rebellion is already quelled.

A schooner, with 800 rifles for the rebels was seized on the 6th, as she was entering Toronto, and a piece of cannon at the foundry of Mr. Norton of Toronto. The rebellion in Upper Canada is now quelled, and the militia discharged. All is quiet.

Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne has noticed, in most flattering terms, the gallant conduct of the volunteers engaged in the affair at Missiskoui Bay, and has directed Captain O. J. Kemp, the commander on that occasion, to 'express to the volunteers who have participated in the honor of driving the rebels across the frontier his very sincere thanks for their gallant conduct, and the zeal and loyalty, which they have displayed on this occasion.'

The praise of so eminent a commander as Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne is worth fighting for,—aye, and dying for.

We are gratified to learn that 56 militia men, of Capt. W. Pell's company of Dunham have signed a similar declaration to that which appeared in the Standard some weeks since.

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.  
Sir: ... I observed a paragraph in the Montreal Herald of the 11th inst., in which my name is made use of as Col. of Militia for Missiskoui, and as such commanding them at the battle at Moore's Corner, &c. By whom the article was furnished, I know not, neither did I make any such communication. I therefore feel myself called upon to state that while in Montreal, I was frequently addressed as an officer of Militia, but I think, in every instance, corrected the mistake. I also stated, as was the fact, that the men were under the command of Capt. O. J. Kemp, but when it was ascertained that the enemy had taken up their march on the East road, by Moore's, I was desired by Capt. Kemp to go as pilot to the volunteers, as it was intended to give the Rebels battle on ground that I was familiar with. I also frequently mentioned that much praise was due to the Militia from Noyan and Caldwell's Manor, in the South part of Rouville county, for their bravery and conduct, during the engagement. I beg, therefore to be allowed this insertion, as I have no wish to arrogate to myself any more credit or honor than any other person engaged in the transaction, but to put all parties right respecting it.

I am, Sir, your obt. Servt.  
P. H. MOORE.

Yesterday evening Edward Bowen, Esq. and Lieutenant Ingall, 15th Regiment, returned to town from Fredericton, New Brunswick, the former having accomplished the journey, there and back again, in the short space of twelve days. We understand they report that the 43d Regiment is on its march and may be expected daily at Quebec; the roads and bridges having been so completely repaired as to remove any difficulty for the passage of Troops. The 85th Regiment is to follow immediately after the 43d. The whole of that corps was concentrated in New Brunswick. It was reported at Fredericton in the best informed circles, that three Regiments destined for Canada were expected at Halifax from England, and would immediately march for Quebec through New Brunswick.

The Head Quarters of the 83d Regiment

will proceed this evening by the St. George Steamboat to Montreal, and the 66th Regiment will supply their place in the Citadel. The 15th remain in the Jesuit Barracks. The Royal Quebec Artillery are to occupy the Barracks which have been fitted up in the wing of the (Old) Parliament Buildings, and the Royal Quebec Volunteers, approaching to 800 strong, have excellent Barracks in the stone stores on the King's Wharf.

The guns are all now mounted on the ramparts of the town and Citadel, and the whole is in such a complete state of defence, the military arrangements so well organized, the zeal and progress in discipline of the volunteers so conspicuous, that it is evident, any attempt to create confusion in the city or suburbs, if (which we do not believe) such an attempt is contemplated, would be immediately put down, and we have not the slightest doubt that the tranquillity for which Quebec has hitherto been conspicuous will continue.

It is understood that Sorel and Chamby are to be garrisoned during the winter by Volunteers, and that St. Denis, St. Charles, St. Johns and Isle aux Noix will be occupied by the Regulars, probably with the addition of some Volunteers of Upper Canada Militia.

The four companies of Volunteers, viz. two Light Infantry and two Rifle, who have paraded at three o'clock this day at the Legislative Building's mostly dressed in uniform, neat blue Irish coat and pantaloons of the same colour, and marched to the Cape where they received their Arms. —We understand that they will immediately be put on the strength of the roster for Garrison duty....*Quebec Mercury, December 9.*

In pursuance of a requisition respectfully signed and countersigned by five Magistrates, a meeting was held at the Court House yesterday, of citizens of Montreal of French origin, for the purpose of expressing their fidelity and attachment to the Government of Her Majesty in this Province and to cooperate in preserving public tranquillity. The Hon. P. de Rocheblave was called to the chair, and Patrice Lacombe, Esqr. appointed Secretary. Among the speakers on the occasion, were P. E. Leclerc, Esqr. A loyal address to the Queen was unanimously agreed to by the meeting;

and it is now in the course of being subscribed by those Canadians who approve of the proceedings of the day.

Lieutenant Colonel Wetherall begs to acknowledge with sincere thanks, the receipt of one hundred dollars, a contribution by a few gentlemen of this city, in aid of the widow and children of the Sergeant of the Royal regiment who was killed at St. Charles.

This sum has been presented to the widow who not knowing her benefactors takes these means of expressing her gratitude.

#### STATE OF VERMONT.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

It is known to my fellow citizens that disturbances have broken out in the neighboring province of LOWER CANADA, which have resulted in bloodshed. The head of the Provincial Government has issued his proclamation declaring martial law in the district of Montreal.

This state of things necessarily changes the relations which have heretofore existed between the inhabitants of this State and that Province, and the possibility that any, through the influence of ardent feelings, may be betrayed into acts of unauthorized interference induces me to call the attention of my fellow citizens to the subject.

With the kingdom of Great Britain we are in a state of profound peace. We have treaties with that government which it is our duty, and I trust our desire, to fulfil to the letter.

It is obvious that as a nation we have no right to intermeddle with the constitution of any neighboring power. While as republicans we prefer that form of government under which it is our happiness to live, a decent regard for the opinion of others, will prevent all dictation as to the form of their government.

Principles which have been admitted for ages, forbid all national interference unless in the character of allies, and it is scarcely necessary to add that individuals should not do that which the government cannot.

...must not do.

It has been represented to me that in some few instances arms have been furnished, and hostile forces organized within this state. No one can be ignorant of the consequences of such a state of things if allowed. Such forces may be repelled, and our territory be made the theatre of active warfare.—This is not to be tolerated for a moment, and every good citizen will appreciate the importance of rebuking all such acts as may tend to produce it.

That comity which binds nations to each other condemns all interference in their internal broils, and the laws of Congress are explicit in their denunciation, subjecting those who improperly interfere to heavy penalties and imprisonment.

Under these circumstances and with these feelings, I have thought it my duty to issue THIS MY PROCLAMATION, cautioning my fellow citizens against all acts, that may subject them to penalties, or in any way compromise the government.

Our first duty is to our own government,

With other nations our conduct should be regulated by the principles of an enlarged and enlightened philanthropy. In war we may treat them as enemies; but in peace they are to be regarded as friends. In the present posture of affairs our duty is manifest—that of a strict neutrality...neither lending such aid to either as would be inconsistent with that character, nor denying the rights of hospitality to either so long as they are within our borders, and maintain the character of quiet and peaceful citizens.

My fellow citizens will appreciate the feelings by which I am actuated...The nation's honour cannot be confided to better hands than their own. Their zeal in the cause of liberty was never doubted. It is only necessary to caution them against such interference with the rights of others as might jeopardize the peace of our country.

Given under my hand this 13th day of December, A. D. 1837, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty second.

S. H. JENISON.  
By the Governor,  
G. B. MANSER, Secretary.

Married,  
In St. Armand, on the 14th Inst., by the Rev. James Reid, Mr. Wm. H. Ellsworth, of Berkshire, Vt. to Miss Rebecca L. Whitmore, of St. Armand.

The Printers were duly remunerated; for which the parties will accept their sincere thanks.



#### Attention!! TO THE MEN WHO CAN FIGHT!!

A Volunteer Corps is now raising in Freightsbury of Fifty Men, to be under regular pay and discipline, for the protection of the Frontier, to be enlisted for five months. Persons wishing to serve will be informed as to all the particulars by applying to

T. A. STARKE.  
God Save the Queen!

#### For Sale.

At this Office:

#### A SERMON

DELIVERED in Trinity Church, St. Armand East on the death of the Hon. and Right Reverend CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, on Sunday 10th September, 1837, BY THE REV. JAMES REID, to which is added a sermon on the same occasion, delivered at St. John's and Laprairie on the 17th September, 1837, BY THE REV. CHARLES P. REID, Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, St. John's, and Missionary at Laprairie, Lower Canada.

#### NEW GOODS.

In addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

#### Dry Goods,

suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons: together with

#### Groceries, Hardware &



#### Crockery,

which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

#### LIQUORS

by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality. Cash paid for

Salts of Ley and Ashes.

#### 200 MINX SKINS Wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.

Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Nov., 1837. 31st—

N. B. No farther credit given. P. C.

#### Full Cloth

#### For Sale.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand at his Factory, a good assortment of

#### Full Cloths &

#### Flannels,</h4

## TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance Is. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year Is. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

## RATES OF DIVERTISING.

Six lines under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

## STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely.  
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,  
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,  
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.  
Elijah Crossett, St. Armand.  
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.  
Galloway, Ereligh, Bedford.  
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham  
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.  
Abner Potter, Brome.  
Jacob Cook P. M., Brome.  
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.  
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.  
Whipple Wells, Farnham.  
Henry Boright, Sutton.  
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.  
Henry Wilson, Lacole.  
Levi A. Coit, Potten.  
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.  
Nathan Hale, Troy.  
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.  
Horace Wells, Henryville,  
Allen Wheeler, Noyan.  
Daniel D. Salls, Esq., parish of St. Thomas  
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.  
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.  
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freleighsburg, all payments must be made.

## Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

**A. V. V. Hogle,**

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay; and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

Wm. F. HOGLE, Executor.

St. Armand West,  
July 31st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

New Firm  
&  
New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgments to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Freleighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

**Oren J. Kemp & Co.**

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

Oren J. KEMP.

Freleighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

St. Johns & Troy



## STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Mississoui Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverhill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Freleighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Potton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock & arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levelest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.

J. CLARK, J. BALCH, Pro-  
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS, pri-  
H. BORIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, tors.  
February, 1837.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorized Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

## Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

### FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience. The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz.—

Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue.)

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing,

Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half penny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors,

Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. MR. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed.

Bedford, August 29th, 1837.

V3 20 4w

Dec. 6, 1836.

V2-355

RAIL-ROAD LINE  
OF



## Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1/2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

EAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus he advantages of this new line are obvious.

LEVI KEMP. LEV 14

Jul 18th, 1837.

V2-53

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

&

Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP. LEV 14

Jul 18th, 1837.

V2-53

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre,

Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas,

Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars

and Gloves, Buffalo Robes,

&c. &c. &c., for sale by

W. W. SMITH. Mississoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2-53

2,000 Menots

Lisbon Salt!

In fine condition, just landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise a quantity of blown

SALT, ALSO

a heavy Stock of general

Merchandise,

and for sale Wholesale & Retail by

W. W. SMITH. Mississoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836. V2-35

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at

Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied

by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just rec'd

a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery

and Hardware,

Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country

Store. The above goods will be sold at very re-

duced prices. The Public are respectfully invited

to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in

exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS. Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

September 21

## For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an ex-

cellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasturage for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country resi-

dent.

Possession given immediately, and terms of

payment easy. Apply to

F. C. GILMOUR & CO.

Granby village, 2d April, 1837. Itf.

HELEN P. JACKSON, JOHN JACKSON.

## Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against pur-

chasing a certain Promissory Note in favor

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, or about the 16th June

1836, no other consideration has been received

of him by them than the surrender of the spurious

Note, which the public had, by the undersigned

Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchas-

ing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d. Volume of

this Journal shew, and said spurious. Note since

it came into her possession, having been shown to

Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable,

he hath upon oath, denied ever having received

of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the ap-

parent signor thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,

Brome, 15th July, 1837.

JOHN JACKSON.

Brome, 15th July, 1837.

Book-Binding

&

BLANK BOOK MANUFAC-

TURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their ser-

vices to the public in the above business.

Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news

papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice

and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be

beat in this vicinity. Blank Books of every

description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will

meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON,

College Street, Burlington, Vt.